

## CURRENT AFFAIRS AND SMART SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy, heavy heart. When we turn on the television or the radio or open a newspaper, what we hear and what we read is the great sadness that accompanies the deaths of so very many people around our world.

Reading the newspaper this week, we read that the lives of innocent men, women, and children are being taken in such disparate places as Sudan and Uganda in Africa; Israel, the Palestinian territories and Iraq in the Middle East; Haiti in the Caribbean; Chechnya and Afghanistan in Asia; and countless others places around the world.

Today, another distressing event took place, the beheading of an American civilian in Iraq, a video of which was posted on a militant Islamic Web site. This was a man who ventured to Iraq to help with the rebuilding of its infrastructure, a man whose only crime was traveling to an unstable country, thinking he might be able to make a contribution in the midst of all the chaos. He was 26 years old. This is a terrible tragedy.

But we are no longer surprised to hear that tragedies of this sort are occurring every day around the world. No country is immune. No group of people can avoid the misfortune that is accompanied by simply existing, by simply being alive in today's world.

In Haiti, for example, hundreds of innocent people have died of starvation. They are so hungry they are eating cakes made of butter, salt, water and mud. Yet here in the United States we do not act.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) has introduced a sensible resolution that would establish comprehensive health systems in Haiti. Despite the amount of news coverage that Haiti has received these last few months, less than 10 percent of this House has signed on to the gentlewoman from California's (Ms. LEE) important legislation.

We watch, as we did during the catastrophic Armenian genocide of the early 1900s and during the Holocaust of the 1940s. We make claims of never again, but then we sit back and watch as these events occur again and again and again.

Is this the way humans are going to live out their lives on this Earth? Are we not destined for more? Are we not better than the sum of all these innocent deaths? Can we not address the economic gap between rich and poor, between rich countries and poor countries, between rich individuals and poor individuals?

There has to be a better course for humankind than the one we are currently on; and there is, one that emphasizes brains instead of brawn, one

that is consistent with the best American values.

I have introduced legislation to create a SMART security platform for the 21st century. SMART stands for Sensible Multilateral American Response to Terrorism. SMART treats wars as an absolute last resort. It fights terrorism with a stronger intelligence and multilateral partnerships. It controls the spread of weapons of mass destruction with a renewed commitment to non-proliferation, and it aggressively invests in the development of impoverished nations with an emphasis on women's health and education.

The Bush doctrine has been tried, and it has failed. It is time for a new national security strategy. SMART security defends America by relying on the very best of America: our commitment to peace, our commitment to freedom, our compassion for the people of the world and our capacity for multilateral leadership.

SMART security is tough, pragmatic, and patriotic. SMART security is smart, and it will keep America safe.

## CONGRATULATING ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to, first of all, congratulate St. Joseph's Hospital in Houston, Texas, in this week of acknowledging the uninsured for a briefing this morning to emphasize the numbers of uninsured in my community, in Houston, Texas, that draws our attention to the 44 million who are uninsured around the Nation. I would only say that is it not tragic that we have made choices that do not allow us to effectively provide the resources for our Nation and those within it.

□ 2045

And then I would like to acknowledge the World Food Program, because they feed 110 million people in 82 countries. It would be wonderful if we could focus our attentions on feeding the hungry and ensuring that those who need to be insured are.

St. Joseph's Hospital opened for the first time since Hurricane Allison in Houston, Texas, in 2001, their emergency room. But we are most glad they are a hospital with a conscience who are prepared and willing to sacrifice and work hard so that the doors of their hospital can be open to those who are in need.

This week, we will proceed with debates on a number of health policy initiatives. Unfortunately, I think they play right into the hands of politics and politicians. Frankly, we have individuals, children, the elderly and others who are sick and uninsured, and we need to do something about it, which would be full insurance and coverage

for all Americans so that we can rise to the level that is not with shame.

I speak about choices this evening, Mr. Speaker, because it is imperative that we continue to raise the consciousness not only of our colleagues but the American people. I have often said that we can debate, as we are supposed to debate in the halls of Congress and on the floor of this House, because democracy is the underpinning of what these two Houses are about, the House and the Senate, and the three branches of government. But I ask the American people, where is your outrage? This morning I asked if your prisoners of war were held in a sovereign nation and the abuse that was shown over the last couple of days were rendered unto those who carried American citizenship, where would be your outrage?

Would you accept the fact that enlisted men and women, no matter whether they were from North Korea or some other country, was sufficient to answer the question of how these young men and women were put in the position of being the only ones that would find themselves before courts of law and the military court of justice? Or would you express such outrage that you would suggest it went to the highest levels of government?

I ask that question because I believe that is what we find ourselves in today. Let me remind you of what has happened. The human rights record of the United States is now in question. The United States foreign relations and policy is now in question. Adjudication under the Uniform Code of Military Justice is now in question. The separation of powers is now in question under the Constitution. Adherence to and respect for international law is now in question because of the Geneva Convention. The state of national security of the United States is now in question. The safety of Americans is now in question. The very fact that we have military personnel now endangered by our acts is now in question.

Today, tragically, one more mother and one more father lost a young man who had gone to Iraq simply to do good, to participate in the rebuilding of Iraq. We saw the horrific and terrible indication that he was murdered in a most intolerable way. What can we say about this, other than the fact that the pictures that have been distributed all over the world have contributed to America's demise, with people suggesting that we have lost our high moral ground.

I know the American people have not lost that position in this world. We are defenders of peace. We view the importance of life over death and peace over war. So, I say to the President and to this administration, it goes to the very highest levels of government. We are required by the world's sentiment and what is right to be done, which is for the removal of all of those who have been engaged, from the very lowest to the very highest, Secretary Rumsfeld, Deputy Secretary Paul Wolfowitz and

others who may be included in this, whether they are at the very highest levels of military personnel. We must begin the healing.

Secretary Powell has to be heard on the international arena to begin to bring nations together. Condemnation must be loud, and punitive measures must be swift. I ask that this Congress not shun its responsibility. Shame on us if we do not investigate this in the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on International Relations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. And these hearings must be open to the people of the world and the American public.

Yes, we are going to hold an international crime trial, but that is not enough, Mr. Speaker.

And as I close, is it not worthwhile to investigate the three women? Were they intimidated, were they stigmatized, did they feel they had to go along with the boys? What is happening to women who are in combat?

Shame on us, Mr. Speaker, if we do not investigate this and bring this to a point where the world knows that we are ashamed and we are moving forward to clear the slate and fight this war so that we can bring about the peace.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHOCOLA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. KIND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. EMANUEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CONYERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Florida (Mr. MEEK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MEEK of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Asian American and Pacific Islander community and commemorate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

Before I begin, I would like to recognize the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU) former chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, or better known as CAPAC, for his leadership, as well as the current vice chair of the caucus, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

As chair of CAPAC, I am proud to stand here to honor the accomplishments and diversity of the Asian American and Pacific Islander community. In 1978, my good friend Norman Mineta and Representative Frank Horton from New York, along with Hawaii's Senators DANIEL INOUE and SPARK MATSUNAGA, first introduced the first resolution establishing Asian Pacific American Heritage Week to recognize the ongoing contributions to our Nation of the API population.

The first 10 days of May were chosen to coincide with two important anniversaries, the arrival in the United States of the first Japanese immigrants on May 7, 1843, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad

on May 10, 1869. In 1992, the month of May was designated as Asian Pacific Heritage Month. I take great pride to see the celebration of our community expand from 10 days to a month.

For centuries, America has been enriched by our diverse and rapidly growing API communities and by the contributions that Native Hawaiians, Chamorros, and Samoans have made in their ancestral homelands. The first API settlement in this country dates to 1763, when Filipinos escaped imprisonment aboard Spanish galleons and established a community near New Orleans. Chinese and Japanese immigrants, likewise, started communities in Hawaii and California, where they sought labor and agricultural opportunities.

From the time of these settlements, APIs have experienced dual currents of discrimination and assimilation. In the difficult times, APIs were singled out for persecution by such acts as the Exclusion Laws of 1882 and 1924, and the Alien Land Act of 1913, which prohibited API property ownership.

This year, 2004, marks the 62nd-year anniversary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's signing of Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, pursuant to which 120,000 Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens were incarcerated in internment camps during World War II. Many of these families lost their property and possessions during the several years they were jailed behind barbed wires.

In order to learn the important lessons from our own history, I sponsored House Resolution 56, which sets aside a "Day of Remembrance" in memory of the relocation and internment policies of World War II. This year, House Resolution 56 was passed due to the support from my fellow colleagues here in Congress and support from community groups throughout the country.

I realize we need to learn from our own history. It is more important than ever to speak up against unjust policies. Also it is more important than ever to educate Americans of the Japanese American experience during World War II, as well as the experience of other groups, like Japanese Latin Americans and certain German and Italian Americans. We must remember that the decision to issue the order was shaped by racial prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.

At the newly opened Manzanar National Historic Site Interpretive Center at the Manzanar War Relocation Center, we have the opportunity to explore our past and reflect. Additionally, these past few days, the Enemy Alien Files Consortium has set up their exhibit in the Rayburn foyer. This traveling exhibition, featuring photographs, objects, documents, artifacts, art forms and oral history excerpts examines the little-known history of Italian, German, and Japanese immigrants in the U.S. and from Latin